

On the southern side of this Province, where it meets the Atlantic, the old fishermen universally report the effects of uplifting at certain places where they have been wont to anchor their nets and boats in pursuing their avocation. Off the harbor of Halifax, and Sambro Lighthouse, a submarine elevation appears to be advancing. A few years ago a steamer was wrecked in breakers six miles south of the lighthouse, after a gale of wind : breakers at that place were unknown before. Recent soundings also show a shallowing of the water.

*Cape Breton.*—In the Island of Cape Breton, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence (and which the writer had an opportunity to explore under the patronage of the late noble Earl of Dundonald), several upheavings and depressions of the land were observed, not dissimilar to those already mentioned. Among the latter is that of the ancient city of Louisburg, which forms an interesting feature in Colonial history. This place was once the stronghold of France in America, and has one of the finest harbours in the world. It was well fortified : and a population of 20,000 souls was contained within its walls. It was taken from the French by 4000 provincial troops, under Colonel Pepperall, in 1745. Afterwards Great Britain restored it to France. In 1758 it was again captured by General Amherst. The place was defended by 3000 men six ships of the line, and five frigates : in this action the brave General Wolfe won an early distinction. The inhabitants of the city were dispersed ; and the British Government expended £40,000 in blowing up the fortifications. The city is now occupied by six families of poor fishermen ; two stories of the hospital remain, as do the foundations of the Governor's house and other public buildings, with much of the massive masonry of the bomb-proofs and bastions. Among the ruins are seen fragments of exploded shells and other missiles, mingling with the crumbling bones of the killed. Had Louisburg continued to exist up to the present time, its abandonment would not have been the less certain, for the sea now flows within its walls and overflows sites that were formerly inhabited. Its submersion is plain and distinct. The rock upon which General Wolfe landed has nearly disappeared. The waves break against the south wall which they have undermined and thrown down. The higher parts of the fortress afford shelter for sheep ; but each succeeding tide flows freely into the northern side of the deserted city. The lands westward also bear testimony to an extensive submergence.

*Prince Edward's Island.*—The fertile Prince Edward's Island is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, fifty miles eastward of the Province of Nova Scotia. It is composed of red sandstone ; no workable strata of coal have been found within its limits. Of several sinkings of the earth noted by the writer during his geological survey of the island, one of them merits attention as being more recent than any other that met his observation. It is situated between Lennox Island and Cascumpec, a deep and well-sheltered harbour. The sea has here thrown up mounds of sand from the shallow water, which are separated from the mainland by lagoons. The lagoon between Richmond Bay and Cascumpec is upwards of thirty miles in length. Cascumpec lagoon is a beautiful sheet of water, eighteen miles long and a furlong in breadth, abounding in shellfish and